



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

latter, the roosting flights are doubtless started by a few experienced birds who, with a definite purpose in view, lead the way over familiar ground to an old haunt. Others follow and the rout becomes general, although many of the birds which it includes are probably at first as ignorant as they are careless of whither they are going and to what end. A further resemblance to migration may be found in the manner in which the different sets of birds perform their journey—not all together nor yet quite independently of one another, but in what is virtually a straggling army where the new recruits are always more or less directly under the guidance of veteran leaders. In short, so closely do these evening flights resemble those of migration that I can trace only two marked distinctions: (1) They are comparatively local affairs extending at most over only a few square miles; (2) they are undertaken, not because of the necessity of escaping from a region where food will soon fail or the climate become unbearable, but seemingly from a mere impulse to assemble nightly in one place for mutual companionship and protection. Neither of these differences is really fundamental, nor can either affect the obvious significance of the fact, established by Mr. Faxon, that the young are at first led to the roost by their parents. If the guidance of old birds is necessary along the short and simple paths to the roosts, can it be doubted that it is even more essential on the long and difficult journey southward?

ON A COLLECTION OF BIRDS MADE DURING THE
WINTER OF 1889-90, BY CYRUS S. WINCH, IN
THE ISLANDS OF ST. THOMAS, TORTOLA,
ANEGADA, AND VIRGIN GORDA,
WEST INDIES.

BY CHARLES B. CORY.

ST. THOMAS.

Dafila bahamensis (Linn.).
Aythya affinis (Eyton).
Tyrannus dominicensis (Gmel.).

Euethia bicolor (Linn.).
Compsothlypis americana (Linn.).
Cœreba portoricensis (Bryant).

The St. Thomas Creeper does not appear to differ sufficiently from the Porto Rico species to warrant its separation. In fact, specimens from St. Thomas, Tortola, Anegada, Virgin Gorda, and Calebra are apparently the same form. Eighty-five specimens were examined from the above-mentioned islands.

Margarops fuscatus (Vieill.).

ANEGADA.

Sterna maxima Bodd.
Ardea virescens Linn.
Macrorhamphus scolopaceus (Say).
Ereunetes pusillus (Linn.).
Calidris arenaria (Linn.).
Totanus flavipes (Gmel.).
Symphemia semipalmata (Gmel.).
Numenius hudsonicus Lath.
Ægialitis vocifera (Linn.).
Ægialitis semipalmata Bonap.
Ægialitis wilsonia (Ord.).
Columbigallina passerina (Linn.).
Falco dominicensis Gmel.
Falco caribbæarum Gmel.
Crotophaga ani (Linn.).
Bellona exilis (Gmel.).
Eulampis holosericeus (Linn.).
Lampornis ellioti, sp. nov.

Lampornis ellioti, sp. nov.

Similar to *Lampornis dominicus*, but differs from it in being smaller, in having the wings and tail shorter, and in having the belly, crissum, and under tail-coverts much paler. The white feathers on the thighs are more extended. Two central tail-feathers golden bronze. Length (skin) 4.20; wing, 2.45; tail, 1.50; bill, .87 inch.

Habitat, Anegada.

Elænea martineca (Linn.).
Euethia bicolor (Linn.).
Cœreba dominicensis (Bryant).
Dendroica ruficapilla (Gmel.).

TORTOLA.

Ardea virescens Linn.
Ardea cœrulea Linn.

Actitis macularia (*Linn.*).
Zenaida zenaida (*Bonap.*).
Columbigallina passerina (*Linn.*).
Falco dominicensis (*Gmel.*).
Coccyzus minor (*Gmel.*).
Crotophaga ani (*Linn.*).
Eulampis holosericeus (*Linn.*).
Tyrannus dominicensis (*Gmel.*).
Cæreba portoricensis (*Bryant*).
Dendroica discolor (*Vieill.*).
Compsothlypis americana (*Linn.*).
Setophaga ruticilla (*Linn.*).
Margarops fuscatus (*Vieill.*).

VIRGIN GORDA.

Podilymbus podiceps (*Linn.*).
Ardea virescens *Linn.*
Nycticorax violaceus (*Linn.*).
Ægialitis vocifera (*Linn.*).
Ægialitis wilsonia (*Ord.*).
Columba leucocephala *Linn.*
Zenaida zenaida (*Bonap.*).
Columbigallina passerina (*Linn.*).
Falco columbarius *Linn.*
Falco dominicensis *Gmel.*
Falco peregrinus anatum (*Bonap.*).
Coccyzus minor (*Gmel.*).
Crotophaga ani (*Linn.*).
Bellona exilis (*Gmel.*).
Eulampis holosericeus (*Linn.*).
Tyrannus dominicensis (*Gmel.*).
Elænea martinica (*Linn.*).
Euetheia bicolor (*Linn.*).
Cæreba portoricensis (*Bryant*).
Compsothlypis americana (*Linn.*).
Dendroica discolor (*Vieill.*).
Dendroica ruficapilla (*Gmel.*).
Setophaga ruticilla (*Linn.*).
Margarops fuscatus (*Vieill.*).